

They devour the flowers of golden rod and clover etc. with great zest.

All parties at Woods' Holl during the season insist upon it that they had no temperature at all approaching the freezing point.

I described (*Psyche* ii, 189) a similar specimen of *A. rotundifolia*—published in Dec., 1878; and Brunner speaking of the same species in his *Monogr. der Phaneropt.* (p. 269) says one Pennsylvania specimen has violet tegmina. He also gives instances of similar variation in other Locustarians. Lewis gives an instance of the same peculiarity in *Cyrtophyllum concavum* (*Proc. Acad. nat. sc. Philad.*, 1883, 44). *Samuel H. Scudder.*

MCNEILL ON TRYXALINÆ.—The Davenport academy of natural sciences has just published, in an octavo pamphlet of 96 pages and six admirable plates, Prof. J. McNeill's Revision of the Tryxalinae of North America. It is one of the most important pieces of recent work done on North American Orthoptera by American entomologists; for the Tryxalinae have been one of our least known though richest groups. The classification is an independent one and does not follow very closely the features of Brunner's general outline for the Tryxalinae of the world given four years ago, and which contained a relatively small portion of the genera here recognized by McNeill. Altogether 75 species are entered, referred to 31 genera, of which 11 are proposed as new. Only ten new species are described, which is an astonishingly small number for the country, since several new forms have been found in the East within recent years, and a great deal remains to be done even here. A full figure, generally with considerable additional detail

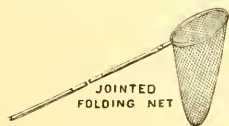
is given for every genus, but unfortunately the enlargement above nature is not indicated. The memoir places our small grasshoppers on a very different basis from that on which they have hitherto stood, and the figures alone are a striking addition to our means of study and determination.

A GENUS OF GRYLLIDÆ HITHERTO UNRECORDED FROM THE UNITED STATES.—I have recently received from Mrs. Annie Trumbull Slosson specimens obtained in southern Florida of a new species of *Mogoplistus*, which may be called *M. slossoni*.—It differs from all known species in its long pronotum, which is considerably longer than broad, a little broader posteriorly than anteriorly, the lateral cantli rounded, the posterior margin truncate, straight, the lateral lobes equally rounded anteriorly and posteriorly; the first joint of the hind tarsi is elongate and much more than twice as long as the hind tibial calcaria; the ovipositor as long as the hind tibia and tarsi taken together. The body is covered with gray scales, beneath which the thorax is testaceous and the abdomen black; the central portion of the outer face of the hind femora is also black; antennae castaneous. Length of body, ♀ 7.5 mm; ovipositor, 5 mm. Biscayne Bay, Fla., under bark of trees.

Mrs. Slosson writes that they are silvery and iridescent in life, and very agile and were found wherever she tore off bark from fallen trees.

The genus has been heretofore known in America only from Chili, the species from Cape St. Lucas Lower California referred here (*Mogoplistes*) by me belonging elsewhere. *Samuel H. Scudder.*

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